

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1862.

In reply to a gentleman in the interior, we yesterday expressed the opinion that the prisoners and hostages captured and paroled by Morgan and his band in Harrison county and elsewhere are bound to observe their parole in good faith. It certainly seems hard that sixty good citizens of Harrison should be bound to take up arms until the thirteen wounded slaves left by Morgan at Cynthiana are safely returned to him, yet the violation of parole on the part of our authorities or citizens would undoubtedly lead to deplorable consequences, and for that reason, should be avoided.

But, whilst we lose the temporary service of all the good and legal citizens that Morgan and his gang seized and paroled in Harrison and in other counties, we should provide that the rebels making nothing, that they make less than nothing, by such operations. It would be right, we think that it would be expedient, to seize in Harrison and the other counties where loyal men have been imprisoned and paroled, if not in all the counties of the State, every man known or suspected as a sympathizer with the rebellion, and to release him only under a very stringent parole, and to make a careful example of him in the event of his violating that parole. Let none of the rebel sympathizers in Kentucky be allowed to give the slightest aid or comfort to the rebel cause, either directly or indirectly, either by arms or otherwise, without giving strict parole, and let the statute of limitations of civil or military law be exercised in every case of such violation. Even the terms of the death-penalty are in our opinion imperatively demanded.

When a living statesman or any of the great depositaries of the nation are tested in the crucible of patriotism, how insignificant are those who stand by the side of the rebels against them appear. The Nashville Union most appropriately recalls the following extract from a letter of Andrew Jackson to James Monroe, which is peculiarly proper to be quoted at the present time, when real patriots are trying to distract the energies of the nation. The letter was written in Nashville, January 6, 1817.

When I see a character with many brilliant qualities, but who, however, appears to me to be of no use to the country, I cannot help but feel sorry for him. I can hardly conceive what he means by saying he is a true American, worthy of the confidence of his country, etc., etc.

If Andrew Jackson had never said or done anything else to prove his patriotism, this one significant sentence would establish his claim. It embodies the whole duty of a citizen under a republican form of government, and shows the absolute necessity of not merely submitting to the voice of the majority, but of exerting every energy to the control and support of its measures where individual rights and national security are at stake. Tennessee and Virginia have greatly degenerated since the above correspondence passed, and Jackson would now be regarded as a recreant and a traitor to his section, if he did not with mad determination oppose that majority which is now protecting the eagles of his country.

There is abundant and direct testimony that John Morgan and his band, after their last return to Tennessee, boasted much about their numbers, the action and the efficacy of their party, and the strength of their organization, as they were then, and through those days, they could gain daily or semi-daily information from all parts of our State as well as enable them to strike at all times where they could strike with success. And this boast of the thieves, robbers, and murderers was by no means an idle one. The actual truth was not in the slightest degree exaggerated. There is no doubt that many hundreds of persons in Kentucky, men who profess to take no part whatever in the conflict going on, are directing continually all their vigilance and all their energies to enable the land-pirates to achieve success in their depredations.

It would be well if we could detect all these traitors, and have the utmost penalty due to their crimes and their authors. Of course, these details, as for others, are as well, and, watching, carefully and comparing facts and circumstances, we can bring many to justice, and we must consider that we lose even God and man in doing so. Every man who scorns the punishment of a spy is a great public benefactor.

The CONFEDERATE "NORMAN RACE."—The Boston Traveller says, since the recent battles before Elkhorn, the rebels have been more "chivalrous" than ever, and have called themselves "Normans" twice as much formerly. They are "Normans," whence privileged it is to subdue the South, and to make it pay for its rebellion. They seem to have forgotten that "Normans" means Normandy, and that the Normans, instead of originating in "the sunny South," came from the snowy North—Scandinavia, where, at one period of the year, you can see the sun set and rise again without ever seeing it. But the rebels are constrained to say that a secret and well-hidden organization exists, numbering in thousands, and consisting of the members of their order, commonly known as Knights of the Golden Circle, and even in various parts of the States, they have commenced to act like Normans, and to commit acts of violence, as they are, and through these days, they could gain daily or semi-daily information from all parts of our State as well as enable them to strike at all times where they could strike with success.

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cooks at first, and after the drying process has fairly commenced, throw two or more coaks together until the meal is sufficiently cured to hold the barn or house.

Baltimore Rural Register.

Correspondence of the Louisville Journal:—
COMPANIES A AND H OF COL HARLAN'S 10TH INFANTRY BATTALION MISSING AT COLD
LAND, ALA.

The Present Position of Kentucky.—It is needless for me who have dwelt quite in Kentucky, any time recently, to speak of the present condition of that state. The situation of the State is such that it is now the responsibility of the state of man to do what he can to help his country. The cause of the small grain, as well as wheat, rye, barley or oats—of these grains generally being made in leading crops, in wheat sections, is the same as that of the small grain. All and although rye and barley are raised to some extent, yet a large portion of barley in land has been mainly cropped with wheat or oats, and then, when the crop is harvested, a part of the barley is left on land, and to give it a poor worn-out appearance so quick as perhaps any other crop, though in reality it may not be so very bad. Again, such land is generally not ploughed more than four or five inches deep; consequently, though the land may appear to be worn out, yet in reality it is only broken up, and does not undergo a change of crops, and, therefore, thorough cultivation may be expected to produce excellent results.

This may be illustrated by relating a little of my experience. (And let me say, I do not mean to stand alone in my remarks, that I do not consider war waged by our enemies conforming on a small plateau that had long been a battle-ground, and had been siding on that place for many years before it came into my hands.) As is often the case, all that was raised was taken off, and nothing else was left. Again, such land is generally not ploughed more than four or five inches deep; consequently, though the land may appear to be worn out, yet in reality it is only broken up, and does not undergo a change of crops, and, therefore, thorough cultivation may be expected to produce excellent results.

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Correspondence of the Louisville Journal:

FROM GEN. NELSON'S COMMAND, KENTUCKY.

LEBANON, KY., Sept. 1st, 1862.

"We have made every effort to improve the government and to make it more perfect, as much as we could, and we have done our best to make it a good and safe place to live. Yet, if we could have had a few more men, we would have been heard from the cavalry officers. They were most probably captured. My two companies and the cavalry were about 90 effective men, and the cavalry about 40."

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